

You will also recognize the relationship to both letters of a clipping I now read from the *New York Times* of May 5, 1860:

“CASE OF THE SLAVER STORM KING—TWO ATTACHES OF
THE MARSHAL’S OFFICE DISCHARGED.

“Mr. Dwight, the assistant United States district attorney, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, read several of the affidavits touching the conduct of Theodore Rynders and Henry Mann, two of the attachés of the United States Marshal’s Office, in the case of the alleged slave brig Storm King, which these officers boarded while she was escaping from this port on Wednesday last, and permitted her afterwards to go to sea under suspicious circumstances.

“Mr. Dwight moved for the discharge of the delinquent officers from their functions as constables of the court, and for an order that the marshals show cause why they should not be discharged from that office. Judge Smally granted the order, and Mr. Thompson, the deputy marshal, returned to the court that the two officers had already been discharged. The judge remarked that if there was any force in the law those gentlemen would hear further of the matter. It is hinted that they will be proceeded against for participating in, or conniving at, the slave trade.”

If there had been “any force in the law,” and Theodore Rynders had been put upon trial, my testimony might have been used against him. For I had been an eye-witness of the failure of a well-devised plan for the escape of Farnum in Washington City, when this Theodore Rynders, in whose custody Farnum had been placed by his uncle, the marshal, had become beastly drunk, or played that part.

The extent to which the slave trade was being actually carried on, at that time, from the port of New York, could